



**EFFECTS OF
CORONAVIRUS
DISEASES (COVID 19) ON
FOOD CROPS TRADERS
IN KADUNA METROPOLIS, KADUNA
STATE, NIGERIA**

¹SHAMSUDEEN S SAEED, ² USMAN UMAR'

³FAROUQ U, SULAIMAN

*^{1&2}Department of accounting, College of Business
and Management Studies, School of Business and
Financial Studies, Kaduna, Polytechnic*

*³Department management studies, College of
Business and Management Studies, School of
Business and Financial Studies, Kaduna,
Polytechnic*

Abstract

This study tries to investigate the effect of coronavirus diseases (covid-19) on food crops traders in Kaduna metropolis, Kaduna state, Nigeria. The study used survey method, were data for the work obtained through questionnaire which administered on respondents on face-to-face basis by the researcher and retrieved on the spot so as to record high return rate. The study population consisted of both food crops traders in Kaduna metropolis and had spent 15 years selling crops.

All persons that had not met these criteria were not included from participating in the study. The finding showed that

KEYWORDS:

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Crops Trader,
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respondents had knowledge about covid-19 but the state government play politic on the issue of pandemic more than the disease itself and also refused to provide necessary material to the state citizen. The study recommended that

government should put more effort on campaign awareness to educate the citizen on danger of the pandemic (covid-19) and stop playing politic on the issue of pandemic more than the disease itself. Governments, NCDC and every stakeholder should provide protective material to the citizen such as face mask, sensitizers, hand gloves and operational structure for crops traders during and after coronavirus diseases.

INTRODUCTION

Globally, mankind is experiencing an extraordinary era of economic crisis due to the coronavirus diseases (covid-19) pandemics with imminent risk of global economic breakdown. The coronavirus pandemic is causing great loss of lives and immense human suffering all over the world. It is the biggest public health crises in decades, resulting to global economic crisis with a break in production in affected countries around the world, a collapse in consumption and confidence, and inventory exchanges responding negatively to discriminating uncertainties. (OECD, July 2020). Economic forecasts show an increasingly negative outlook in terms of the magnitude of the global economic downturn set off by the widespread coronavirus (covid-19).

Businesses currently, operate in the hostile economic environment. As a result of partial and total lockdown across the nation and global domain, several countries were affected by the coronavirus pandemic (covid-19), as the pandemic crush business activities and micro business were force to change the ways of their operation. Micro business is a business that requires small amount of capital to run it and mode of it operations is also small. Micro businesses are common in many countries depending on the economic system in the operation but covid-19 pandemic have affected them either positively or negatively (Aliyu, Ibrahim and Mohammed 2020). Beyond the tragic health hazard and human consequences of the covid-19 pandemic, the economic uncertainties and disruptions that have resulted come at a significant cost to the global economy. The united Nation Trade and Development Agency (UNCTAD) put the cost of the outbreak at about 2 trillion US Dollar in 2020. Most financial Institutes and independent

economic experts around the world have taken solace in the prediction that the impacts might be sharp but short-lived, and economic activities would return to normal thereafter.

Therefore, partial lockdown, total lockdown, social distancing and customer opinion on covid-19 has always been a problem in Kaduna metropolis and Nigeria. The truth of this allegation cannot be denied in this era of lockdown because we can recall and also attest to the fact that the virus significant affects our overall perceptions about the covid-19 pandemic.

Government has instituted lockdown measures and banned public gathering to limit the spread of covid-19 pandemic which either affect the general well-being of food traders positively or negatively in Kaduna, The lockdown restricted the movement of people, opening of market, offices , religious worship area which negatively affected the prices of commodity. The objective of the study is to investigate the effect of coronavirus (covid-19) on food crops traders in Kaduna metropolis, Kaduna state, Nigeria.

Literature Review

Connimo (2020) state that covid-19 pandemic is an illness caused by corona virus now perceived as severe acute respiratory syndrome. Coronaviruses are virus whose genome structure is best known among all ribonucleic acid (RNA) viruses (Sahin, Erdogan, Mutlu, Dineri, Cakirci, and Senel, 2020). NDCC (2020) opined that covid-19 is a disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Coronavirus 2 (SARS-2) was formerly called 2019-n cov. It first started in Wuhan city in China and currently spreading around the world. Initially, it was reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) on 31th/12/2019. On 30/1/2020, the WHO declared the diseases as global pandemic. According to Evans (2020) COVID-19 is growing at a disturbing rate with significant impact on global economies and public health.

Food crops traders is an economic activity undertaking by several persons with the motives to create and provide social desired to the society with main view to make profit. Food crops traders is business owned, manage, financed and controlled by an individual who becomes the decision maker to the business. Amoah & Amoah (2018) ranted that the contribution of

micro business to the economy cannot be underrated as they employ major workforce of the economy.

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

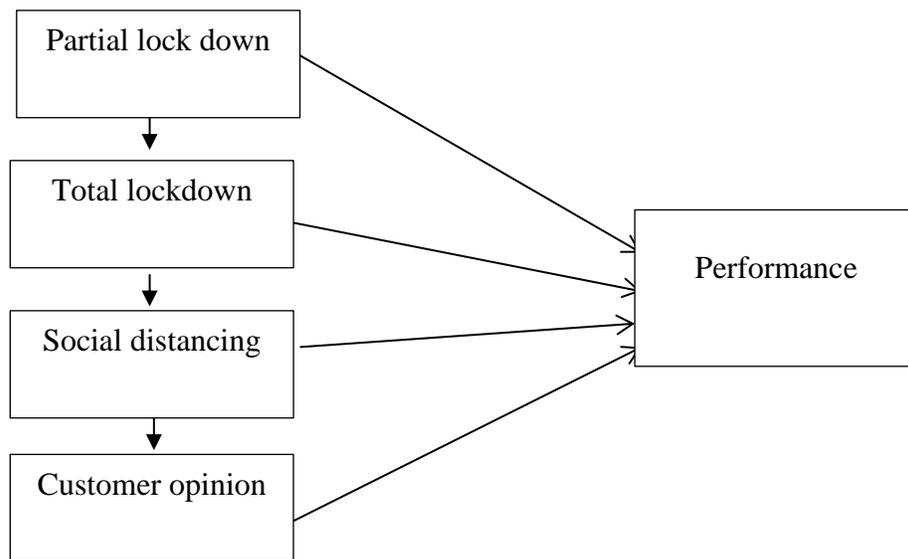


Figure 1 conceptual review

In the partial lockdown food crops traders partially operate enclosed while their shops and markets are locked and customers are not allowed to patronize them. Although, the partial lockdown give them chances to demonstrate their capabilities towards their business in their various area of operations using different tactic to create a possibility to sales their product with marginal stress and maintain cordial relationship between their customers. Mohammed & Mohammed (2012) stressed that behavior of an individual result from sentient choice amongst options whose purpose is to maximize pleasure and minimize pains.

In the total lockdown food crops are not allowed to operate their business in Kaduna. The total lockdown can be adduced to minimize human to human interactions, but this in turn resulted in decrease of sales and profit. Therefore, the owners have to find a strategy to use towards improving their performance during the lockdown. Aliyu, Ibrahim and Mohammed

(2020) asserted that covid-19 has destabilized the business activities as governments instituted lockdown measures and banned public gathering. Social distancing has discouraged the spread of the virus but led to shutdown of businesses, social and religious gathering, and markets closure etc. These policy social distances affected all sundry in Kaduna. According to Unah (2020) the prevalence of the covid-19 across the country made government to imposed policy on lockdown, social distancing and any religious gathering as the interim measure.

Customer opinion is an issue of great concern as health is one of the fundamental assets that any nation can be proud with. The perceived adequacies or inadequacies of customer conscious understanding of the virus, the culture and psychological state of customer will definitely give different descriptions about the pandemic which posed a great threat to the business activities in Kaduna state.

Empirical review

Empirical studies on covid-19 pandemic are very few within the context of micro business to enrich the existing literature however

Ahmed, Aliyu Tanko. Mohammed, Alkai Yero & Mohammed, Hassana Ibrahim (2020) carried out researches on coronavirus (covid-19) with the aim to investigate the effect of coronavirus on performance of micro businesses in federal capital territory, Abuja, Nigeria. Data were obtained through questionnaire and analyzed using description statistics and chi square was used to test the hypotheses. The study concludes that coronavirus pandemic affect the performance of micro businesses in Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Based on the findings, the study recommends that government should improve on the awareness campaign to educate the public on coronavirus pandemic, every stakeholder should provide protective equipment and operational structure for micro businesses during and after coronavirus disease.

Oladipupo & Stephen (2020) studies the impact of micro financing on employment generation in Bauchi State. The study used descriptive and survey research design and the formulated hypotheses was tested using

multiple regression. The study found out that micro financing has positive and significant effect on employment generation in Bauchi state. one major shortcoming with the study as observed by the current study was the choice of the study sample was not clearly justified and the operational policy of one state cannot be generalize.

Materials and methods

The study was undertaken in Kaduna Metropolis, Kaduna State, Nigeria. Kaduna State is in the North Western geopolitical zone of Nigeria and has 23 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in which each LGA has one or more commercial and Microfinance banks serving, civil servants, traders and farmers (KDSG, 2008). Kaduna State is situated within Latitude 6° and 11° North of the Equator and Longitude 7° and 44' east of the Greenwich Meridian (KDSG, 2008). The main occupation of most of the people in the State is crop and livestock production with many of them being engaged in village level markets for either sending farm crops and livestock for sell or going there for purchasing essentials for domestic use. There are also many institutions that engage workers who may have to use motorcycle riders for transporting them to and from their homes to their working places. The human population of the State is 6,066,562 (NPC, 2006).

A close-ended structured questionnaire was designed and pretested before administration to the participants in the study. The questionnaire was prepared to have seven parts with the first part consisting of respondents' bio-data while the second, third, fourth, fifth, six and seven parts were designed to obtain information on evaluation of the' knowledge, attitude and practices and effects of coronavirus on food crops traders in Kaduna metropolis, Kaduna state, Nigeria. The questionnaire was administered on respondents on face-to-face basis by the researcher and retrieved on the spot so as to record high return rate.

The study population consisted of both food crops traders in Kaduna metropolis and had spent 15 years selling crops. All persons that had not met these criteria were not included from participating in the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respond on gender, age and educational background

A total of ninety five respondents participated in the study. Out of these, 80 (84%) males and 15 (16%) females participated in the study (Table 1). Of these 8(8%) were in the age group of 20 years old while 20 (21%) and 50 (53%) were in the age groups of 21 to 30 years, 31 to 40 years and 17 (18%) are above 40 years old age groups.

By way of educational level, 35 (37%) of the respondents had Islamic Education while 10 (10.5%) had Adult Education while remaining 20 (21.0%), 10(10.5%) and 20(21.0%) had primary, secondary and tertiary certificate respectively (Table 1)

Table 1: respondent's Bio data

<i>Gender</i>	AGE					Educational background				
	Female	20yrs	21-30yrs	31-40yrs	>40yrs	Islam	Adult	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
<i>80</i>	15	8	20	50	17	35	10	20	10	20
<i>84%</i>	16%	8%	21%	53%	18%	37%	10.5%	21%	10.5%	21%

Source: field survey 2020

Respond on distance from home to market & means of transport

From the study, 45(47.0%) of the respondents reported that the take 5KM distance from home to market while 30(32.0%) and 21(21.0%) other respondents reported taking 6-10 KM and above10 KM from their home to market respectively .On further enquiry on the means of their transport from home to market 40(42.1%) respondents reported taking 2KM while the remaining 25(26.3%), 15(15.7%) and 15(15.7%) reported having taking 5KM, 7KM, and above 7KM each respectively (Table 2).

Table 2: responds on distance and means of transport

Distance	Taking Means Of transport					
	6-10KM	>10KM	2KM	5KM	7KM	>7KM
45	30	20	40	25	15	15
47.0%	32.0%	21.0%	42.1%	26.3%	15.7%	15.7%

Source: field survey 2020

Respond on live hood

From the study, 50(52.6%) of the respondents indicating that food crops sale is their source of live hood while the reaming 30(31.5%) and 15(15, 7%) of the remaining respondents indicating farming food + food crops sale and food crops +farming + other business are there source of their live hood respectively (Table 3)

Table 3: responds on live hood

Source of live hood

Food crops sales	Farming food+ food crops sale	Food crops +farming+ other business
50	30	15
52.6%	31.5%	15.7%

Source: field survey 2020

Respond of number of people under care

From the study, 10(10.5%) of the respondents indicated having 2 children each while 15(15.7%), 15(15.7%), 28(29.4%) and 27(28.4%) indicated having 5, 7, 10 and above 10 children each in their families respectively (Table 4).

Table 4 responds on number of people under care

Number of	People under Care			
2ppls	5ppls	7ppls	10ppls	Above 10ppls
10	15	15	28	27
10.5%	15.7%	15.7%	29.4%	28.4%

Source: field survey 2020

Respond on number of food crops sold

From the study, 10(10.5%) of the respondents reported selling three food crops while the remaining 30(31.5%), 30(31.5%) and 25(26.3%) respondents reported selling 5, 7 and above 7 respectively

Table 5 responds on food crops sold

Food crops being	Sold by trader		
3	5	7	Above 7
10	30	30	25
10.5%	31.5%	31.5%	26.3%

Source: field survey 2020

Respond on major food crops being sold

From the study, 2(2.1%) of the respondents being sold sorghum while 25 (26.3%) being sold maize (Table 6). Furthermore 20 (21.0%) of the respondents reported selling millet while 0 (0.0%) other respondents sold cowpea The study has similarly revealed that 4 (4.2%),5(5.2%) ,9(9.5%),25(26.3%) and 10(10.5%) of the reaming respondents reported selling Ground nut, Gari/ Acha, Alkama, Rice and beans respectively (Table 6).

Table 6: responds on major food sold

Major	Food crops Sold							
Sorghum	Maize	Millet	Cowpea	G /nut	Gari /Acha	Alkama	Rice	Beans
2	25	20	0	4	5	9	25	10
2.1%	26.3%	21.0%	0%	4.2%	5.2%	9.5%	26.3%	10.5%

Source: field survey 2020

Responds on most sold food crops

From the study, 20(21.0%) of the respondents reported sold maize while 5 (5.3%) being sold sorghum (Table 7). Furthermore 2 (2.1%) of the respondents reported selling cowpea while 5 (5.3%) other respondents sold maize/sorghum ,The study has similarly revealed that 8 (8.4%), 5 (5.3%) ,40

(42.1%) and 10 (10.5%) of the remaining respondents reported selling maize/Gari, maize/cowpea, Rice/Maize and Rice/Gari respectively (Table 7).

Table 7: responds on most sold food crops

Most
Food
crop
sold

Maize	Sorghum	Cowpea	Maize/sorghum	Maize/Gari	Maize/cowpea	Rice/maize	Rice/Gari
20	5	2	5	8	5	40	10
21.0%	5.3%	2.1%	5.3%	8.4%	5.3%	42.1%	10.5%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses on prices of food crops with regard to Covid-19

From the study, 0 (0.0%) of the respondents do not see any reason of higher price of food crops before Covid-19 while 30 (31.6%), 65 (68.6%), and 0 (0.0%) of respondents see it as lower before pandemic, higher during pandemic and No change respectively (Table 8).

Table 8: responds on price of food crops during Covid-19

Price of food crops

Higher pandemic	b/4	Lower pandemic	b/4	Higher pandemic during	No change
0		30		65	0
0.0%		31.6%		68.4%	0.0%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses on sales / purchasing power of Naira with regard to Covid-19 period

From the study, 50 (52.6%) of the respondents reported selling higher before Covid-19 period while 45 (47.4%) and 0 (0.0%) of the remaining respondents do sale less during covid-19 and no change respectively. Furthermore, on the issue of purchasing power of Naira 65 (68.4%) of the respondents

purchase more before pandemic while 30(31.6%) of the respondents less during pandemic (Table 9).

Table 9: responds on sale/purchasing power of Naira with regard to covid-19

Sale	Purchasing Power of Naira				
	Less during covid-19	No change	Higher b/4 covid-19	Less during covid-19	No change
50	45	0	65	30	0
52.6%	47.4%	0.0%	68.4%	31.6%	0.0%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses of purchasing of food by buyer/selection of food crops with regard to Corvid-19 period

From the study, 80(84.2%) of the respondents reported buying more before pandemic while 15(15.8%) of the respondents had not responds on further enquiry about selection of food crops for purchasing 80(84.2%) of the respondents had change while 15(15.7%) of the remaining respondents had no change (Table 10).

Table 10: responds on purchasing of food by buyer/selection of food crops

Purchase of Food	Selection of Crops food			
	Less after Corvid-19	No change/No responds	Change	No change
80	0	15	80	15
84.2%	0.0%	15.8%	84.2%	15.7%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses on dictates selection of crops for purchase

From the study, 70(73.7%) of the respondents reported change in prices of certain food dictates selection of food crops while 25(26.3%) of the

respondents reported non-availability certain food crops dictates selection of food crops (Table 11).

Table 11: responds on dictates selection of crops for purchase

Selection of food	Crops	
Change in price of food	Change in taste	Non-availability of certain food
70	0	25
73.7%	0.0%	26.3%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses on volume of profit with regard to Corvid-19 period

From the study, 30(31.6%) of the respondents indicate having more before pandemic while 65(68.4%) of the respondents having less during pandemic (Table 12).

Table 12: responds on volume of profit with regard to Corvid-19 period

Volume of profit	Less during pandemic	No change
More b/4 pandemic		
30	65	0
31,6%	68.4%	0.0%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses of meals taken per day before pandemic and during pandemic

From the study, 35(36, 8%) of the respondents reported taken two meals per day before corvid-19 while 60(63.2%) of the remaining respondents reported taken three meals per day before corvid-19 (Table 13) on further enquiry about meals taken during pandemic 40(42.1%) of the respondents reported taken one meals per day while 45(47.4%) and 10(10.5%) of the remaining respondents reported taken meals twice and three times per day respectively

Table 13: responds on meals taken

Meals taken	Per day b/4 Corvid	Meals taken	During Corvid		
One(1)	Two(2)	Three (3)	One (1)	Two (2)	Three (3)
0	35	60	40	45	10
0.0%	36.8%	63.2%	42.1%	47.4%	10.5%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses on food eaten during Corvid /courses of change

From the study, 90(95.0%) of the respondents reporting changes of food eaten during corvid-19 while 5(5.0%) had said No (Table 14) furthermore, on requesting on the causes of change 15(15.8%) of the respondents reporting haven inadequate fund for grains purchase while 50(52.6%) and 30(31.6%) of the respondents reporting lockdown enforcement movement by the government and lack of money respectively (Table 14).

Table 14: responds on food eaten and causes of change

Food eaten	Caused of Change			
Yes	No	Inadequate fund	Lock down	No money
90	5	15	50	30
95.0%	5.0%	15.8%	52.6%	31.6%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses on family fouds outlet /Areas of fund outlet relation to corvid-19

From the study 40(42.1%) of the respondents indicated reduction of their funds during pandemic while 40(42.1%) and 15(15.8%) indicated increased in their funds during pandemic and no change respectively. On the areas of funds outlets 45(47.4%) respondents reported had been more before pandemic, However 45(47.4%) and 5(5.3%) others reported having less during pandemic and No change respectively (Table 15).

Table 15: responds on family funds/ Areas of funds outlets

Family	Funds	Outlets	Areas of	Funds	Outlets
Reduced during corvid-19	Increased during corvid-19	No change	More b/4 corvid-19	Less during corvid-19	No change
40	40	15	45	45	5
42.1%	42.1%	15.8%	47.4%	47.4%	5.3%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses on knowledge, seining and kill on corona-virus

From the study 50(52.6%) of the respondents had knowledge about corvid-19 while 45(47.4%) of the respondents had not. in addition on seeing anybody with corvid-19 5(5.3%) of the respondents reported yes while 90 (94.7%) of the respondents said No. However, in further enquiry whether corvid-19 can kill 15(15.8%) and 80(84.2%) others reported Yes and No respectively (Table 16).

Table 16: responds knowledge, seining and kill on corona-virus.

Do you know	Corvid-19	Have you seen	Anybody with corvid	Corvid-19	Can kill
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
50	45	5	90	15	80
52.6%	47.4%	5.3%	94.7%	15.8%	84.2%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses on method of knowing corona virus

From the study, 35(36.8%) and 30(31.6%) respondents reported knowing about corona virus through radio and television programmes while 2(2.1%) 5 (5.3%), 3 (3.2%) and 20(21.1%) of the respondents reported having knowledge about Corona-virus from friend, newspapers, market and government officials respectively. (Table 17)

Table 17: method of knowing corona virus

Source Knowledge of

Radio	TV	Friend	Newspapers	Market	Government officials
35	30	2	5	3	20
36.8%	31.6%	2.1%	5.3%	3.2%	21.1%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses on signs and symptoms of corvid-19/any of your neighbors having corvid-19

From the study, 20(21.0%) and 20(21.0%) of the respondents were satisfied with the signs of corona-virus is fever and respiratory difficult while 5(5.3%), 10(10.5%) and 40 (42.1%) respondents were satisfied that death, diarrhea and No signs respectively. furthermore, on knowing whether any of the neighbors having corona 1(1.1%) respondents reported YES while the remaining 84 (88.4%) and 10 (10.5%) of the respondents said NO and did not respectively (Table 18).

Table 18: responds on signs and symptoms of corvid-19/any of your neighbors having corvid-19

Signs & Symptoms of covid	Neighbor	Having	corvid				
Fever	Respiratory difficult	Death	Diarrhea	No signs	Yes	No	I do not know
20	20	5	10	40	1	84	10
21.0%	21.0%	5.3%	10.5%	42.1%	1.1%	88.4%	10.5%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses on like to have /stay with /use face masks and wash of hand

From the study, 5(5.3%) of the respondents were in view to have corvid while 90 (94.7%) while the remaining 90 (94.7%) respondents were not in

view of having covid In addition, 50(52.6%) of other respondents had reported like to stay with fellow traders that had pandemic while the remaining 45(47.4%) of the respondents had not. furthermore ,on using face mask 30 (31.8%) of the respondents were using face masks while 65(68.4%) respondents did not. On enquiring on wash hand with soap 5(5.3%) respondents were wash hand with running water and soap while 90(94.7%) reported were not respectively (Table 19).

Table 19: responds on like to have /stay with /use face masks and wash of hand

<i>Like to have covid</i>	<i>Like to</i>		<i>Stay with covid</i>		<i>Use of face mask</i>		<i>Wash hand your</i>	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
5	90	50	45	30	65	5	90	
5.3%	94.7%	52.6%	47.4%	31.8%	68.4%	5.3%	94.7%	

Source: field survey 2020

Responses of if above is NO

From the study, 5(5.3%) and 20(21.0%) respondents reported that the pandemic will not affect them and the disease is not real while 60(63.2%) and 10 (10.5%) of the respondents reported as propaganda and waste of time respectively. (Table 20)

Table 20: responds on propaganda.....

<i>It will not affect</i>	<i>Disease real</i>	<i>not propaganda</i>	<i>It is No money</i>	<i>Waste of time</i>
5	20	60	0	10
5.3%	21.0%	63.2%	0.0%	10.5%

Source: field survey 2020

Responses on social distance and if above are NO, why?

From the study, 2 (2.1%) respondents observe social distance while 93 (97.8%) did not observe social distance in addition of NO 47 (49.5%) were view that No need while 48 (50.5%) seen it as No effect on them (Table 21)

Table 21: responds on social distance and if above are NO, why?

Observe social	Distance	It above is NO, why	
Yes	No	No need	No effect on me
2	93	47	48
2.1%	97.8%	49.5	50.5%

Source: field survey 2020

Conclusion/Recommendation

The result and analyses showed that, partial lockdown and social distancing negatively affects the performance of food crops traders in Kaduna metropolis while, total lockdown and customer opinion on covid-19 positively affects the performance of food crops traders in Kaduna metropolis. The findings showed that covid-19 has weakened the effort of food crops traders in Kaduna metropolis to a very large extent as the governments enforce total lockdown measures and banned public movement and gathering in the country. Finally the study concludes that a covid-19 pandemic affects the performance of food traders in Kaduna metropolis.

In light of these, the study recommended that government should put more effort on campaign awareness to educate the citizen on danger of the pandemic (covid-19) and stop playing politic on the issue of pandemic more than the disease itself. Kaduna State Governments, NCDC and every stakeholder should provide protective material to the citizen such as face marks, sensitizers, hand gloves and operational structure for crops traders during and after coronavirus diseases

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